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HAWAIIANGAZETTE

A GRAND SCHEME.

New Zealand and Polynesia,

From the memoranda, addresses, and despatches cluded in the papers which have been presented to Paritament, relating to the South Sea Islands, we quote the following, signed by the Premier : THE POLYNESIAN ISLANDS.

Referring to a memorandum (33, 1873) on the subject of the Navigator Islands, Ministers desire to further call His Excellency's attention to the very grave considerations connected with the Polynesian Islands. It need scarcely be urged as an excuse for Ministers touching upon the subject, that New Zealand, through its geographical position and its trade, is very much concerned in all that concerns the islands of the South Pacific.

Ministers moved His Excellency, a few days since, to despatch a telegram to the Secretary of State on the subject of the Navigator group of islands, urging immediate action. Important as it is that the case of the Navigator group should receive immediate attention, it no less prgently requires recognition that more or less immediate action should be taken in respect to a very large number of the Pacific Islands. It is stated on apparently competent entertain the idea of annexing the Fiji group; but the Fiji group comprises islands similar to which slon. there are numbers yet uncounted in the Pacific; and islands, but applicable to all Polynesia.

In the absence of all machinery for governing, or ontrolling, or punishing for crime the white race, lawless communities will grow up in these islands. Then, when the necessity for control becomes imearlier stage, might with case have been effected. Again, if Great Britain means to extend her dominion in Polynesia, it will be better, for abundantly evident reasons, for her to do so comprehensively, than to allow herself to be forced into it, the choicest islands being, in the meantime appropriated by Foreign Powers. Unless she agree with Foreign Powers-say, with Germany and the United States, and perhaps France and Holland-to jointly protect all Polynesia, and in that case it is to be presumed Australasis would have to be included, she would find it essier to deal with the whole of the unappropriated islands herself, rather than to submit to taking the leavings of other powers, and to run the risk of having to deal with complicated international questions. It is respectfully urged that if the traditions of the nation may be employed as an argument, it could be shown that they point to the glad prosecution by Great Britain of the work of reducing to civilization the tertile islands of the Pacific; and, moreover, it could be shown that, with the modern appliances which science has placed at the command of civilization, and with the enormous wealth and cuse naval power Great Britale is possessed of, the work is easy now, which in the past, with like reasons, would have been herolcally carried out, whatever the sacrifice it entailed.

control. In the House of Commons, Mr. Gladstone | course I advise :referred to the "experience of New Zealand" as the enterprise of all British subjects, and that they lodustry by agreements with the chiefs. are already settled and colonized by British subjects I need not here more minutely particularize the countrymen in the thickly-populated United King | trade and produce of the Islands. tenches, and that is, that local efforts to maintain than a commercial one, and, therefore, it is no part penceful relations with an uncivilized ruce are far of my proposition that it should confine its opera-Polynesia is not to be abandoned to foreign nations, the company's operations would be heartly welit would not be well to entrust to New Zealand, comed by the French at Tahiti and New Caledonia. which possesses so much experience in dealing with The returns I propose New Zealand should exact the government of a mixed race, the task of aiding for its guarantee are certain conditions, such as-(u) in extending the British sway to the islands of the That the company should carry the produce of the Pacific. Of the terms under which this should be Islands to New Zealand, and should ship from New cable only to the white inhabitants; by Resident be paid on all produce procured by the company Governors, or Magistrates, who would continue to from the Islands; and also a royalty on all supplies, recognize the right of the dark race to self government; or by uniting the islands into Provinces, controlled under similar conditions, -it is not necessary now to decide. Indeed, Ministers could not accept and products, such as sugar refineries, cotton mills, the responsibility of submitting details, without a paper mills, &c. (d). Affording encouragement to New Zesland productions and manufactures, by member the cuterprise of the colonists-their desire | shipping to the Islands-live stock, and such artito extend their commerce to all parts of the Pacific -the maritime advantages the Colony enjoys, not only in its extensive scaboard and hardy population, but in its facilities for ship-building-they cannot but come to the conclusion that the Parliament of and bucon, fish dried and pickled, candles, soap, New Zealand would cordially entertain proposals which had for their object to give to the Colony the opportunity of assisting Great Britain in the great national work of extending the British dominion throughout the unappropriated islands of the South

JULIUS VOGEL,

JULIUS VOGEL,

TO POLINEELA. I have never felt any desire to see New Zealand constituted an independent state. On the contrary, it has been a hope I have long cheriated, that the British possession's would, in course of time, be consolidated into a mighty dominion, and the Britand inseparable parts of an empire owning a naval lying portions full and ample security from the effects of any wars of other nations.

and to attach to her in peaceful connections, the of the company's obligations to the Colony. Islanits of the Pacific.

trace of the islanders having established themselves in any part of the island continent.

New Zealand and the Islands mutually secressible. enity, at once secure on favorable terms. They proclaim New Zealand as the natural headquarters of Polynesia.

Great Britain in earlier days, when colonization, in difficult than at present, that the country which 270 years ago acquired Barbadoes would not suffer the fertile Islands of the Pacific to escape ber. The late Admiral Washington, in a letter to the Colonial Office, in 1879, wrote:-"I have been much struck by the tion in the Pseific Ocean. We have valuable possessions on either side, as at Vandouvers and Sydney, but not un islet or a rock in the 7000 miles of ocean that separate them. The Parama and Sydney mail communication is likely to be established, yet we have no island on which to place a coaling station

and where we could insure fresh supplies and it may bereafter be found very convenient that England should be shut out from any station in the Pacific, and that an enemy should have possession arrangement with a body of gentlemen determined depot for the Island trade, and especially the company,—(1). To bring to New Zealand all the produce s few hundred miles of the track of our homeward ment might properly be submitted to Parliament for it exports from the Islands, to be manufactured in bound gold ships from Sydney and Melbourne, ratification, Neither forts nor bulteries would be accessary to hold the ground. A single cruising ship would addressed to file Excellency some months since.

To ship from New Zeniand, unless permitted otherwise to deal with it by the Government. (3)

To ship from New Zeniand all the merchandles and suffice for all the wants of the islands. Coral roefs and the hearty good-will of the natives would do

Spain, and France, and recently the United States of the South Sea Islands. and Germany, have not disguised their interest to | 1. The quaettled state of the South See Islands, them. To those nations they have been attractive especially the uncertainty which hangs over their

chiefly as convict and naval stations, excepting to future, is calculated to cause considerble uneasines Holland, which apparently regards them from a to the neighboring Colonies. commercial point of view. Great Britain, which 2. Intimately identified as the future of these Colomight look upon them from four stand points, -1st. nics will be with the Imperial country, of which I As naval stations. 2nd. As important to the pre- am of opinion it is their ambition to remain depenservation and safety of her Australian possessi 3rd. In order to preserve them from becoming convict stations. 4th. On account of their commercial lish a footing in their neighborhood, amongst the Canterbury, Wellington, and Anckland in the order importance-bas stood aloof.

She is now, probably, on the point of taking some ways, been almost forced upon ber. She is indifferent to the Navigstor or Samoan Islands becoming an American dependency, although she knows they are being so constituted because of the excellent and their splendid capabilities.

On the other hand, Great Britain has entered on a as at present, and the repression of slavery in the south seas means such an inducement to those who are successful in the trade as to couple with the authority, that the Imperial Government at length efforts to check slavery an encouragement to promote it, and make necessary larger means of repres-

It is hopeless, however, to expect Great Britain it is desirable, in regard to them, not to allow the to take possession of all unoccupied Polynesia; and group so difficult. It is respectfully submitted that Zealand do anything? Politically, she cannot; but labor, there must be opportunities available to free s policy or line of conduct should be decided on, she can do much if it be conceded that to such labor not alone in connection with one or two clusters of countries as these islands, the influences of civilization and commerce will stand as substitutes, if not responsibilities she fears-a grand Island Dominion : perative, it will be found, as in case of Fiji, that the may, in the meanwhile, save the Mother Country delay has made it difficult to do that which, at an much trouble, and danger, and risk. I speak, of weigh so much with the rulers of Great Britain; and when the result is secured, and the commerce estab-Colony, has done a useful work for Great Britain,

In this work, all aid and countenance, or even tacit permission, have been denied to New Zealand. | the Islands. Those points are,-(1.) That in order The plan which I am about to develop arose in

my mind in this way :-Mr. Coleman Phillips, who had aided in arranging for the establishment of a bank in Fiji, addressed to me a communication, in which he suggested the establishment of a company, which, like the East Indis Company, should endeavor politically and commercially to gain ascendency in the Pacific Islands. I was much struck with the iden; but when Mr. Phillips asked me if I would advise him to go home to endeavor to float the company, I felt he would have great difficulty in raising the capital. It then red to me, from the New Zealand point o view, from which I felt bound to look at it, that Mr. Phillip's project, supposing it matured, might or might not be worked in a manner calculated to be of much benefit to New Zenland.

I then asked myself, was it not worth the while of New Zealand to secure the charge of the great work, But if Great Britain decide upon colonizing or by enabling the capital to be raised. What I have civilizing Polynesia, there is much to be said in already written will suggest the answer the query favor of her leaving to the already-established colo- met with in my mind. I recognized that New Zennies a considerable amount of the work and of the land should make the effort, and the following is the

A company to be formed, on the share capital of somewhat discouraging the annexation of Fig. which New Zealand to give a guarantee of five per Though this experience was not spoken of in discent, interest for fifty years. I estimated that this paraging terms, the surroundings left it open to would secure the necessary capital with facility. such an interpretation. Ministers venture to urge The company to purchase, if procurable, the leading that Great Britain, whatever the pecuniary cost it factories and estates already existent in the chief has entailed, may with justice be proud of having Islands, and to establish others of its own; to acreproduced herself in the "Great Britain of the quire land, sad avoist suitable persons, with capital South," as New Z-aland has been aptly called. and means, on condition that the produce he sold to Surely, a pecuniary sacrifice is not to be set against the company at agreed prices; to aid the Missionsthe fact that the Islands of New Zoaland are open to rice to civilize, and endeavor to encourage native

who, while they preserve the best characteristics of nature of the company's operations. I have describtheir race, are free, as a community, from wide- od them in a memorandum to His Excellency, which spread pauperism, and find in the home of their is attached. It will be sufficient now to add that I adoption the means of educating their children, and propose the company should, by its immense reof offering still further relief to their burdened sources, do all it can to develop, and to absorb, the

more successful than those directed by a distant tions to the Islands unannexed to foreign countries; power. It may be worth consideration whether, if on the contrary, it seems to me, for example, that

done,-whether by means of legal machinery appli- Zealand it supplies to the Islands. (b). Royalty to other than those of New Zealand produce and manufacture, sent to the islands. (c). The establishment of manufactories in New Zealand, to utilize the Islcles, produced or prepared in the Colony, as grain, flour, preserved meats, beer, rope, fabrics of various kinds, glass, reduced iron, coal, agricultural machin ery, biscults, boots and shoes, butter, cheese, hams cordage, sawn timber. doors and sashes, shingles, and cotton and woolen fabrics. (e). The establishment of steam communication constantly between the different Islands and New Zealand ports from

North to South. I allude to these conditions sparingly, and do not state the relative importance I attach to them, be-SUGGESTED ACTION OF NEW ZEALAND IN RELATION | cause I am dealing with the matter from the two-fold position of the two parties to the bargain.

When a number of gentlemen place themselves in a position to negotiate, I shall be able to develop the views of the Government, as they will that of the company.

As nearest to the work, I think the headquarters tish Colonies become, not dependencies, but integral of the company should be instanchiand; but its force so irresistible as to practically afford to its out. parts of the Colony. It should have directors in all the Provinces, who should possess a certain power of local action. They should periodically meet at Still, I have not been able to disguise from myself, some central place—say Wellington. The managing that were New Zealand independent, she would not director in the Colony and at home, should be aphave stayed her hand from attempting to civilize, pointed by the Government, to secure the fulfilment

I may add, I consider that Mr. Phillips's share in New Zealand's natural relations to the blands | the project cotitles him to substantial compensation. may, to some extent, be gauged from the fact that the | I can hardly be more explicit until, as representing country was peopled from the Islands adjacent to the Government, I am able to treat with those who Australia; while, so far as I am aware, there is no represent the company; and for obvious reasons I abstaln from setting forth the many already established businesses, connections, lands, and factories It is remarkable how the prevailing winds make | which I believe the company might, without diffi-

In conclusion, I may observe that I believe the company will be a great success; and that the share-It is singular how Polynesia is being divided. It holders, secure of five per cent. se their minimum would seem to those who think of the enterprise of profit, may reasonably count on very much larger returns. On the other hand, it seems to me difficult the absence of modern facilities, was infinitely more to exaggerate the advantages to New Zealand, and through New Zealand to the Empire, from this proposal. It will make New Zealand a great manufacturing and a great shipping country. It will stimulate the people of the Colony to the exercise of that hardy enterprise which has done so much to build ire want, by Great Britain, of any advanced post-The productions of the Islands, and the demand from the Islands for manufactures and supplies from temperate climates, must be borne in mind when it carry on the business of merchants, ship-owners, is attempted to realize the results.

Sopposing the Government to make a satisfactory

Wellington, February 5, 1874.

Meanwhile, the islands of the Pacific have been put into written shape the representation I have had the trade between New Zealand and the Islands, and bjects of attraction to other countries. Holland, the honor to personally make to you on the subject

dencies, they cannot regard without anxiety the disposition erinced by some foreign nations to establalands of the South Pacific.

3. In New Zealand there is a strong feeling that esponsibility in respect to Fili; but it has, in many the geographical position of the Colony, the prevailleg winds, the shipping facilities, and other causes, ought to enable its inhabitants to develop large commercial relations with the Islands.

4. The conditions to be met, appear to be,-(a.) harbor they possess, their commanding position, To prevent, by anticipatory action, the establishment of European communities with lawless tendencles, such as have been displayed in Fiji. (b.) herculean task, in undertaking the repression of To develop the self-governing aptitudes of the Polyslavery in the southern seas. This is a work which posing natives. (c.) To encourage them to labor. under present conditions, will not grow less. The and to realize the advantages which labor confers. expense is not temporary. Let the Islands continue (d.) To stimulate the production of the Islands. (e.) Without bloodshed or embroilment with other nations, to gradually introduce a uniform Government

organization throughout Polynesia. 5. To stop the truffic in forced labor, more is required than mere force and vigilance. As long as Her Majesty's vessels are engaged as at present, they no doubt offer a check to labor truffic; but they also make the profits of the traffic larger, and thus same delay that has made the treatment of the Fiji the problem which I have considered is-Can New evidently encourage it. To permanently stop forced

> 6. Your Excellency is aware that I have felt much interest in a proposal made by Mr. Phillips, that a Trading Company should be formed in England, fine, it seems to me that New Zealand may earn for "with the view of absorbing by its commercial power reluctant Great Britain-without committing her to a large share of political control in the Islands. The object proposed by Mr. Phillips, excepting that of a chartered labor traffic, I approved; and Your Excellency. I believe, communicated the substance of course, of the danger and risk of expenditure, which Mr. Phillip's ideas to the Secretary of State. I have since thought very carefully over the matter, and there are two points in respect to Mr. Phillip's prolished, it may be recognized that New Zealand, the possal which seem to me to require serious consider ation, and without providing for which I am not certain the proposed company might not lend itself to retard, instead of to advance, the civilization of to obtain the necessary capital, every consider besides that of the mere acquirement of profit might have to be abandoned. (2.) That Mr. Phillips' proposal does not provide that amount of direct and powerful Governmental control which in my opinion should be stipulated for, in the interest of the belpless Natives

> > Taking all these circumstances into consideration and not forgetting that New Zealand, by assuming the large responsibilities proposed, would have the right to the contingent advantages the Island trade will confer, I am inclined to recommend,-(a.) That New Zealand should encourage "the formation of a powerful company to colonize the Islands of the South Pacific, by offering a guarantee of five per cent. for forty years on the share capital. (b.) That the Government of New Zealand should appoint the managing director and secretary here, and the managing director in London. (c.) The object of the npany to be to civilize and settle the South Sea Islands, by opening up profitable production and trade in connection with them. (d.) The company to establish factories and plantations at different lands, and to acquire by purchase some already established. (e.) To acquire lands, and lend the same on terms calculated to promote production. (f.) To arrange with chiefs to cultivate produce, and to dispose of it on agreed terms. (g.) To supply live stock and merchandise to the Islands. (A.) To lend money and give assistance to settlers to establish plantations. (i.) To open up steam communication between the different Islands, and between them and New Zealand. (J.) To discourage the removal of

Islanders from their homes for labor purposes, by

affording them occupation on their own islands, or on islands adjacent. The Government of New Zealand to stinulate, in return for guarantee :- (a.) That the company give facilities and reasonable occuniary aid to the miscaries. (&) That whilst affording inducement to free labor, the company abstain from employing forced labor. (c.) The company to own at least six steamers between the Islands, and between the Islands and New Zealand; and to fix the time so that principal Islands at intervals of not more than a month. (d.) The company to establish in New Zea land at least one cotton factory, at least one woolen factory, and at least one sugar refinery. (e) That all the produce the company obtain at the Islands, or which is obtained from the lands of the company, be forwarded to New Zealand. (f.) That all goods sent by the company to the Islands be shipped from New Zealand. (g.) That on all produce the com pany pay the Government of New Zealand five per cent. royalty. (A.) That on all goods ahipped to the Islands, other than those the product or manufac ture of New Zealand, the company pay a royalty of

seven and a half per cent. 7. The ultimate object which I have in view is the establishment of the Polynesian Islands as one Dominion, with New Zealand the centre of Govern ment; the Dominion, like Canada, to be a British

8. I venture to think that these proposals, if carried out, would save Great Britain large expense in connection with the repression of slavery, whilst the Imperial prestige in the South Pacific would be JULIUS VOGEL.

Christchurch, 22nd November, 1873. After conferring with several gentlemen on the subject of this Memorandum, I agreed with Mr. Whitaker that he should not with a few promot and draw up the heads of an agreement, to be put into shape by the Attorney General, if approved by the Cabinet, and then to be subject to the ratification of Parliament.

I conceded, after a long discussion, the condition mposing a royalty on the shipments of the company. I substituted for it a condition binding the compan to repay, out of profits, and payments made by the rnment, and impounding all profits for that purpose; secondly, a power by which the Govern ment can intervene in the case of the business of the company not being carried on efficiently. I agreed to this change, because I found that everyone to whom I had spoken was of openion that the royalty would shut out the company from much business which might otherwise be profitable; and because I believe, irrespective of the contingent advantages the Colony will gain, that it is sufficiently secured against any loss arising from the guarantee, by the provision making such guarantee a lien on future

profits. Julius Vogen. Wellington, February 28, 1874. Heads of an Agreement between the Government of New Zealand of the one part, and Frederick Whitaker on behalf of himself and the several other persons hereafter to be named (and berein called the promoters) of the other part.

1. The promoters undertake to form a Joint Stock Company, to be called "The New Zealand and Polynesian Company," for the objects hereinafter men-

2. The capital of the company to be £1,000,000, divided into 100,000 abarms of £10 each, with power to increase the capital and to borrow £1,000,600. 3. The liability of the absrebolders to be limited. 4. The headquarters of the Company to be as

Anckland, and directors resident in other parts of the Colony to set as Local Boards at such places as the business of the company may from time to time require. A meeting of all the Colonial Directors to be held once a year in Wellington. A Board of Directors shall also be constituted in London. 5. The objects of the company to be,-(1). To

planters, producers, manufacturers, brokers, agents The advantage to Great Britain of dealing with insurers, bunkers, and money lenders, in the falands one powerful corporation, in ficu of with those who of the Pacific, New Zealand, and Great Britain, and now conoble or degrade the Island trade, is suffiment of New Zealand. 6. New Zealand to be made by the company the

or exported from New Zenland, unless permitted Julius Vosez, supplies imported by the company into the laisnes, I avail myself of your Excellency's invitation to 1 (3). To employint least six steam vessels to carry on

between the several Islands. The steam vessels running from the islands to New Zealand to call at Auckland, Manukau, Napier, Taranaki, Nalson, Wellington, Lyttelton, and Port Chalmers, as may from time to time be required by the Government, having due regard to the requirements of trade and the interests of the company. (4). To establish manufactories in New Zeeland to utilize the products of the Islands, and to prepare supplies and rehandles for export to the islands. (5). To establish in five years such a manufactory in Otago,

those several places are named. 7. In consideration of the foregoing, the Government of New Zealand will guarantee interest after the rate of five pounds per centum per annum on the paid-up capital of the company, not exceeding £1,000,000, for fifty years, and will provide for the payment of such interest half-yearly, irrespective of the state of the accounts between the Government and the Company, and notwithstanding the Government and General Assembly may exercise the pow-

ers bereinafter provided for. 8. Such interest and all sums paid by the Government in respect of the grantee, shall be a first charge. on the profits of the company, and no dividends shall be paid by the company until all sums paid by the Government have been repaid.

not carried on, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, with sufficient vigor or prudence, or in accordance with the intentions of this agreement, or here shall be due by the company to the Govern ment, in respect of the guarantee, a sum exceeding £100,000, it shall be lawful for the Government to He suspend the powers and functions of the company and of the Directors, by notice to be published in the New Zenland Garette.

10. In such case the business of the company shall, until the General Assembly shall otherwise oted by the Government, who shall have and may exercise all the functions and powers vested in the

Directors; and 11. It shall be lawful for the General Assembly to deal with the company and its business and property In such manner as the General Assembly may think Provided that nothing be done to prejudice the payment of the guaranteed interest, which, under any event, shall be duly and punctually paid by the NEW GOODS! Government at the times and for the term herein mentioned : Provided also that any Bill affecting the powers, functions, or interests of the company, shall be reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's

13. There shall be two Managing Directors, one in New Zealand and one in England, and those officers shall be appointed and may be removed by the

13. The amount of salary of Managing Director ceed £1800 per sinum for the first year, with an annual increase of £100, till a maximum of £2500 is reached. Such salaries to be paid by the company. 14. The especial duty of the Managing Director shall be to see that the agreement with the Govern meet is faithfully carried out; to report all matters FROM HONGKONG! to the Government which they does of sufficient line

ment may from time to time require; and no busi ness or plantation shall be purchased without the SUGAR MAT BAGS consent of the Managing Director in New Zealand. 15. Subject to the foregoing, the Managing Direct tors to carry out the instructions of the company. 16. The Directors, general and local, to be paid a

17. The promoters shall not receive any promo

portance : and to furnish from the company's books,

and otherwise, all such information as the Gover

tion, money, or shares, In The agreement to be drawn up in accordan with these heads, to be submitted to the General Assembly for ratification, and to be of no force until such ratification is obtained. If it he refused, such refusal to form no ground for compensation on any

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